

**THE IOWA
CONSORTIUM**
FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

**— JAIL-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE —
TREATMENT PROGRAM**

**YEAR FOUR
ANNUAL REPORT**

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PREPARED BY:

IOWA CONSORTIUM FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52242-5000

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**JAIL-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE
TREATMENT PROGRAM**

**NOVEMBER 1, 2002
THROUGH
DECEMBER 31, 2006**

PREPARED BY:

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Executive Summary

Background

The Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment program was established to deliver and evaluate substance abuse treatment services to clients during incarceration and after release from jail. To determine effectiveness of treatment services, clients are tracked for two follow-up interviews that occur approximately 6 and 12 months after admission to the treatment program. This report presents Year 4 follow-up results from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2006.

Three treatment agencies in Iowa are involved in this program: United Community Services, Inc. (UCS), a Des Moines-based agency delivering treatment to clients at the Polk County Jail; Center for Alcohol and Drug Services, Inc. (CADS), an agency located in Davenport, Iowa delivering treatment to clients at the Scott County Jail; and Jackson Recovery Centers based in Sioux City, Iowa delivering treatment to clients in Woodbury County Jail and the Prairie Hills facility.

Overview of Findings

One thousand three hundred seventy-three clients have been admitted into the treatment program from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2006: 683 in Polk County, 424 in Scott County, and 266 in Woodbury County. Six hundred seventy-two clients have completed Interview 1 (6 months after admission) and 477 clients have completed Interview 2 (12 months after admission).

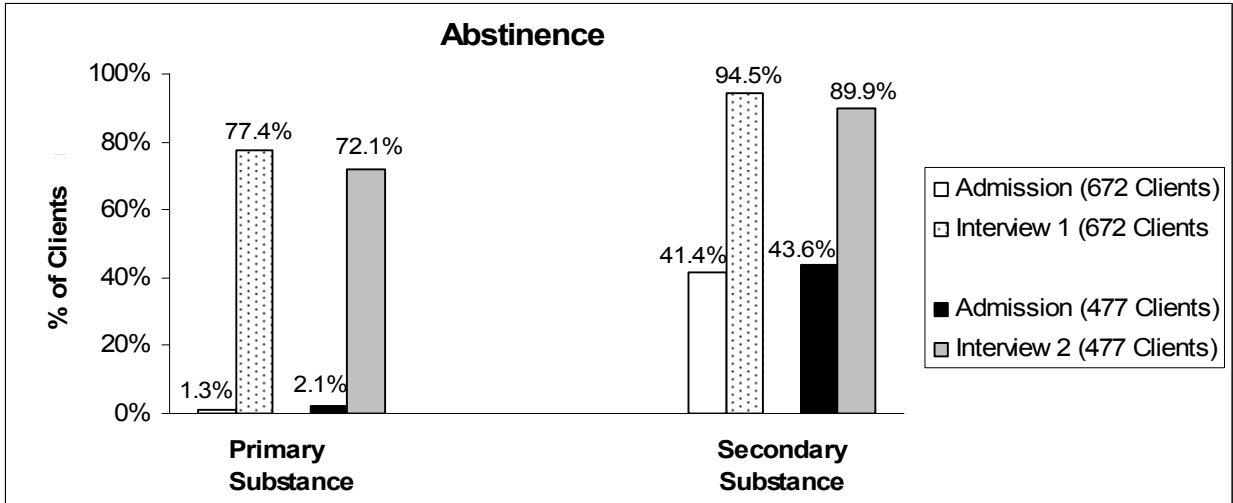
Three outcome variables were examined — abstinence, no arrests, and full-time employment.

Outcomes at Admission, 6-Months Post Admission, and 12-Months Post Admission				
	N	% Abstained	% No Arrest	% Employed Full-Time
Admission*	1,366	1.5 (20)	0.7 (10)	28.4 (388)
Interview 1	672	77.4 (520)	93.0 (625)	51.8 (348)
Interview 2	477	72.1 (344)	83.6 (399)	57.0 (272)

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

- **Admission:** Of the 1,373 clients admitted, admission data have been received on 1,366 clients: data for the remaining 7 clients are pending. One thousand three hundred forty-six clients reported substance use in the previous six months. The 20 clients who reported no substance use in the previous 6 months did, however, reports arrests in the previous 12 months. At admission, all clients with the exception of 10, reported one or more arrests in the previous 12 months. Eight of the 10 clients who reported no arrests in the previous 12 months were incarcerated due to probation violations, 1 client entered the program after being transferred to the county jail due to other charges, and 1 client was a federal parolee placed in the program by a probation officer. Three hundred eighty-eight (28.4%) clients were employed full-time at admission.
- **Interview 1:** Six months after admission, 77.4% of the clients interviewed reported abstinence, 93% had not been arrested, and 51.8% were working full-time.
- **Interview 2:** Results from the 477 clients (12 months following admission to treatment) indicate that 72.1% of the clients were abstinent, 83.6% had not been arrested in the previous six months, and 57% were working full-time.

The following data describe 672 clients who completed Interview 1 (6-months post admission) and 477 clients who completed Interview 2 (12-months post admission). Changes between admission and follow-up data include the following highlights.



Primary Substance

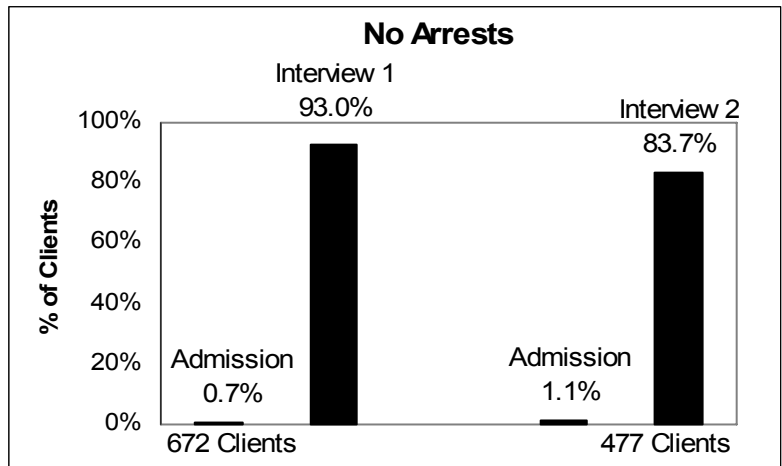
- Interview 1: Clients reporting abstinence increased 76.1 percentage points from admission. Of the 152 non-abstinent clients, 84 (55.3%) indicated alcohol as the primary substance at follow-up. Of the 152 clients who reported use, 66 (43.4%) indicated no use during the 30 day period prior to their interview.
- Interview 2: Three hundred forty-four (72.1%) clients indicated abstinence. Of the 133 clients who reported use during the past 6 months, alcohol was the most often reported substance indicated by 63.2% of non-abstinent clients. Nearly half (46.6%) of the non-abstinent clients indicated no use during the 30 days prior to the interview.

Secondary Substance

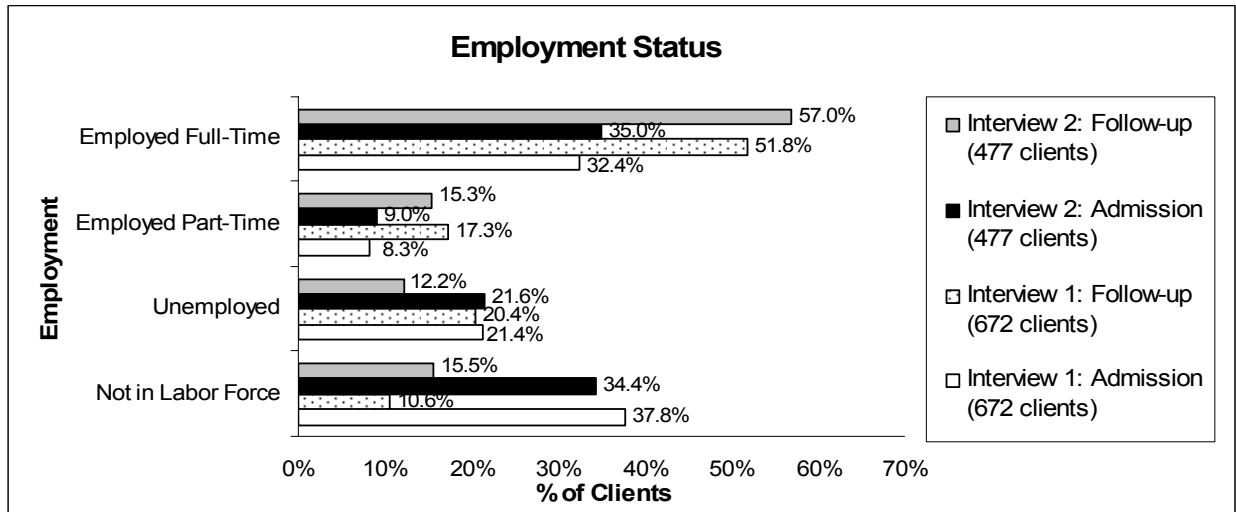
- Interview 1: Clients reporting no secondary substance use in the previous six months increased 53.1 percentage points from 41.4% to 94.5%. Of the 37 clients who reported use, alcohol was the most often reported secondary substance indicated by 17 (45.9%) of the clients.
- Interview 2: Four hundred twenty-nine (89.9%) clients reported no secondary substance. Of the 48 clients reporting secondary substance use, 29 (60.4%) indicated no use of a secondary substance in the 30 day period prior to their interview.

No Arrests

- Interview 1: Clients indicating “no arrests” increased by 92.3 percentage points from admission. Forty-seven (7%) clients had been arrested during the 6 months following admission to treatment.
- Interview 2: Three hundred ninety-nine (83.7%) clients interviewed were arrest-free during the 6 to 12 month post-admission period.



Employment Status



- **Interview 1:** Three hundred forty-eight (51.8%) clients were working full-time, which is an increase of 19.4 percentage points from admission. In addition, 116 (17.3%) clients were employed part-time. Compared to admission data, there were over 3 times fewer clients not in the labor force (not working or looking for work) at Interview 1.
- **Interview 2:** Two hundred seventy-two (57%) clients indicated full-time employment, representing an increase of 22 percentage points from admission; 73 (15.3%) clients were employed part-time.

Primary Substance at Admission by Outcome Variables

Primary substance use at admission was examined in relation to key outcome variables — abstinence, arrests, and employment.

Abstinence

- **Interview 1:** Of the 672 clients interviewed, 77.4% indicated abstinence 6-months post admission. The most frequently used substance at admission was methamphetamine. Clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance had a 79.3% rate of abstinence during the follow-up period (188 of 237 clients were abstinent). One hundred ten of the 142 (77.5%) clients who indicated alcohol as their primary substance were abstinent; 91 of the 120 (75.8%) clients who indicated cocaine as their primary substance at admission were abstinent; 111 of 147 (75.5%) clients who indicated marijuana were abstinent.
- **Interview 2:** Clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission had an 83.1% rate of abstinence (138 of 166 clients indicated abstinence), which is a statistically significant higher abstinence rate than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$). Sixty-seven of the 97 (69.1%) clients reporting marijuana as the primary substance at admission were abstinent; 60 of the 90 (66.7%) clients indicating cocaine and 63 of 100 (63%) of clients reporting alcohol as the primary substance at admission were abstinent.

Arrests

- **Interview 1:** Six hundred twenty-five (93%) clients were arrest-free. Two hundred twenty-one of the 237 (93.3%) clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary

substance at admission were arrest-free. Forty-seven clients had been arrested: 16 clients who had an arrest indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission; 13 clients indicated alcohol; 11 clients indicated cocaine; and 7 clients indicated marijuana.

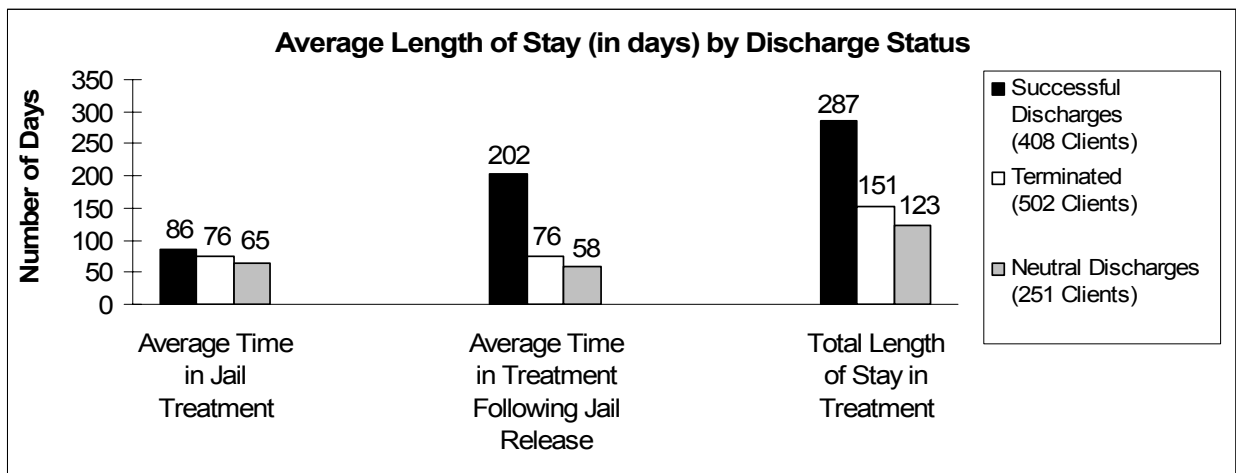
- Interview 2: One hundred forty-two of the 166 (85.5%) clients who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free. Seventy-eight clients interviewed had been arrested during the follow-up period: 24 clients indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission; 17 indicated alcohol; 16 indicated cocaine; 15 indicated marijuana; 2 indicated other opiates and synthetics; 1 indicated heroin; 1 indicated other amphetamines; 1 indicated other sedatives and hypnotics; and 1 indicated ecstasy.

Employment Status

- Interview 1: Of the 348 clients who indicated full-time employment 6-months post admission: 110 clients indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission; 85 clients indicated marijuana; 81 indicated alcohol; 62 indicated cocaine; 3 indicated other opiates and synthetics; 2 indicated heroin; 2 indicated other amphetamines; 1 indicated other hallucinogens; 1 indicated non-prescription methadone; and 1 indicated benzodiazepines.
- Interview 2: One hundred one (60.8%) clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were employed full-time at the second follow-up interview. Analysis of clients who indicated marijuana as the primary substance at admission show that this subgroup of 97 clients has a significantly higher rate of employment (69.1%) at Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (54%); Fisher's exact Test, $p < 0.01$.

Length of Stay

One thousand one hundred sixty-one clients have been discharged from the treatment program: 408 (35.2%) of the clients were discharged as "successful," 502 (43.2%) clients were discharged from the program due to noncompliance and were designated as "terminated." Two hundred fifty-one (21.6%) clients were discharged for "neutral" reasons (this category includes, but is not limited to clients who were discharged due to: legal issues related to a sentence; medical reasons; receipt of maximum benefits; or death).



- Successfully discharged clients had the longest length of stay and clients with neutral discharges had the shortest length of stay. The differences in length of stay were significant among the 3 discharges categories (Kruskal-Wallis Test, $p < 0.0001$). This was consistent for length of stay in jail, length of stay in treatment following jail release, and total length of stay in treatment.
- When comparing primary substance reported at admission, there is a significant difference between clients who indicated methamphetamine as their primary substance at admission versus clients reporting other substances — the rate of methamphetamine clients having successful discharges was 1.5 times higher than clients reporting other substances at admission (Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$).

Discharge Status by Outcome Variables

Treatment discharge status was examined in relation to key outcome variables — abstinence, arrests, and employment.

- Interview 1: At 6-months post admission, 86.7% of the clients who are considered successfully discharged were abstinent; 96.8% had not been arrested; and 55.9% were working full-time. Successfully discharged clients were significantly more likely to be abstinent (Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$), more likely to be arrest-free (Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$), and more likely to be employed full-time (Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < 0.02$) than clients who did not successfully complete the treatment program.
- Interview 2: At 12-months post admission, 81.3% of the clients who are considered successfully discharged were abstinent; 91.8% of clients had not been arrested; and 68% were working full-time. There is a significant difference between clients who are discharged successfully and those who did not complete the treatment program regarding the 3 outcome variables: clients who successfully complete treatment are 1.4 times more likely to be abstinent (Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$); 1.3 times more likely to be arrest-free (Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$); and 1.7 times more likely to be employed full-time (Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$) than clients who did not successfully complete the treatment program.

Clients Perceived Benefit

- Interview 1: Results from 672 completed interviews at 6-months post admission indicate that 641 (95.4%) of the clients feel that the jail-based treatment program was either very beneficial or beneficial overall.
- Interview 2: Results from 477 interviews 12-months post admission indicate that 450 (94.3%) clients feel the program was either very beneficial or beneficial.

Client Comments

“They did an excellent job. This program is the reason I am clean today.”

“The counselors put their whole heart into caring about the needs of every individual. This is a major distinction between other programs I have been through, the fact that we were treated like people.”

“I have only good things to say about the jail treatment program. They were very helpful, and still are. This is an outstanding program.”

“They made me understand the ‘whys’ of how I became addicted. No treatment program I’ve been in has ever done that before.”

“They did a wonderful job showing they care and they challenge the way you think.”

“This is a great program. I have been through six treatment programs and this one is the one I have learned the most from. I feel it will benefit me for a long time.”

“I really liked going to groups, they were really good and informative. This was the first time in my life I really felt I had a chance to stay sober.”

“They did a great job with the in-jail program. It was a time to focus and I needed that.”

“After being in the jail treatment program, I feel I can do it on my own. I have willpower. I have been woken up by this.”

“It showed me that is isn’t just about drinking or doing drugs, but also what is going on in my head.”

“They saved my life. The counselors are fantastic.”

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Section A. Background

In September 2002, the Iowa Department of Public Health, Division of Behavioral Health and Professional Licensure (IDPH) was awarded a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance to implement substance abuse treatment services in a jail setting. The purpose of the grant is to deliver and evaluate substance abuse treatment services to clients during incarceration and after release from jail. In November 2002, IDPH contracted with the Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation (Consortium) to conduct the evaluation component of the project. The Consortium's role is to conduct two follow-up interviews with clients in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment program to determine effectiveness of treatment services. The interviews occur approximately 6 and 12 months after admission to the treatment program and provide follow-up data to determine outcomes related to arrests, employment, and abstinence as well as data to compare changes in admission and follow-up data. This report presents follow-up results from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2006.

In November 2002, one month after receiving the grant, IDPH contracted with United Community Services, Inc. (UCS), a Des Moines-based agency, to deliver treatment to clients at the Polk County Jail. UCS began client admissions in December 2002. In October 2003, IDPH contracted with Center for Alcohol and Drug Services, Inc. (CADS), an agency located in Davenport, Iowa to deliver treatment to clients at the Scott County Jail. CADS began admitting clients in January 2004. IDPH also contracted with Jackson Recovery Centers based in Sioux City, Iowa in October 2003 to deliver treatment to clients in Woodbury County Jail and the Prairie Hills facility. Jackson Recovery Centers began client admissions in February 2004.

Section B. Evaluation Process and Methods

B.1. Data Collection Tools

The program uses new and existing system applications to monitor and manage program activities. An existing system is Iowa's Substance Abuse Reporting System (SARS) which is the state's standardized client data collection system. SARS has been used by IDPH since 1982. Data are collected that relate to various aspects of the treatment provision process including: crisis, screening, admission, discharge, services and follow-up. SARS data are collected by treatment agency staff on each client at admission and at discharge. Jail-based substance abuse treatment follow-up data collection instruments integrate with SARS. Data from the follow-up interviews are used for program evaluation purposes to provide comparative data regarding client outcomes.

The Iowa Service Management and Reporting Tool (I-SMART) is a comprehensive agency and client management tool introduced by IDPH in 2005. The I-SMART system is an alternative data reporting application for treatment agencies. UCS began using I-SMART in July 2005 to collect data on jail treatment clients. UCS is the only jail treatment site that uses I-SMART at this time.

The Consortium has developed the Substance Abuse Incarceration Log System (SAILS), an internet-based data management tool, to assist the agencies with tracking clients as they move through the various phases of treatment. SAILS provides real-time data on clients admitted and discharged from the treatment program and is regularly updated by treatment agency and Consortium staff. User accounts are set up for authorized staff at each treatment agency to access the system to assist in client management. All communication through the internet is secure and relies on a protocol that encrypts the data before it is sent to the Consortium server.

SAILS security hierarchy allows treatment agency staff access to information that relates only to clients at their agency.

A web-based tracking system was developed by the Consortium to assist research assistants in managing individual client cases. Client tracking information is recorded in real time and provides a database that contains updated tracking and detailed case status information for each client.

The following sub-sections describe the evaluation process as it relates to the program.

B.1.a. Admission to the Treatment Program

An incarcerated client is admitted to the program after an assessment and screening process that involves judges, attorneys, and jail and treatment agency personnel. A signed consent form is obtained by the treatment agency authorizing client permission for the Consortium to receive contact information on the client. Each client is provided an informational flyer that describes the Consortium's role and notes that the client will be invited to participate in the evaluation after release from jail. At this time, SARS admission data is collected by treatment agency staff: the admission data are transmitted to the Consortium.

B.1.b. Release from Jail

The client receives treatment in jail and, upon release from jail, usually continues to receive substance abuse treatment on an outpatient basis. Treatment agency staff notifies the Consortium when the client is released from jail and provides the following information: a jail release date; updated client address and telephone information; and collateral contact information.

B.1.c. Discharge from the Treatment Program

In most cases, clients continue treatment after release from jail. Treatment length varies with individual client needs for clinical counseling. Discharge information, including the discharge date and reason for discharge, is provided to the Consortium by treatment agency staff when the client is discharged from treatment.

B.1.d. Recruitment

Receipt of a jail release date initiates a process whereby the Consortium initiates contact with the client to recruit and secure an oral agreement to participate in two follow-up SARS telephone interviews. The Consortium's recruitment and tracking procedures are designed to enhance the level of participation by clients in the evaluation process. The first follow-up interview takes place six months after admission to treatment and the second follow-up telephone interview takes place twelve months after admission to treatment. A twenty dollar gift certificate is provided upon completion of each interview. When staff locate a potential participant via the telephone, they explain that they are calling on behalf of the Health Research Network (HRN is a pseudonym for the Consortium) and that they would like to talk about participation in a public health study. The Health Research Network is specifically named to enhance confidentiality. In particular with phone calls, no one answering the phone will know what the call is about. Any call or any mail from the Health Research Network is in no way connected to substance abuse issues. Staff members confirm the identity of the client before describing the project in detail and attempting to recruit the client. The confirmation process involves matching the client's date of birth and last 4 digits of the social security number. If the information matches, the staff member will read the "Information Summary and Consent Document" that describes the project, and attempt to recruit the client.

During the recruitment call, participants are told when their first and second interviews can take place (6 and 12 months post admission), and an attempt is made to set up an appointment for the first interview call. In addition, they are told they will receive periodic update calls or letters in an attempt to keep contact information current.

The Consortium has a toll-free number which is given to clients along with information regarding the confidential voice mail system. Clients frequently call the toll-free number from a pay phone, halfway house or other location to contact Consortium staff members. Clients without phone contact information or who do not have telephone service are sent letters asking them to call the Health Research Network's toll-free number in regard to a public health study. If clients do not respond to the phone calls or letters, treatment agency staff and probation officers are then contacted for assistance in relaying messages or updating contact information.

Clients may refuse participation at any time. They may refuse during the reading of the recruitment script or withdraw their participation at any point in the process of the follow-up interviews. There are no penalties for withdrawing participation in the study. Once a client refuses participation, the case is officially closed unless the client later contacts the HRN and indicates a desire to participate. No future attempts are made to contact clients who choose not to participate in the follow-up interviews.

B.1.e. First Follow-Up Interview

The first follow-up interview is conducted by telephone six months after the client has been admitted into treatment. At this time, clients usually have received treatment for six months, both in and out of jail. It is not always possible to obtain the follow-up interview exactly 6-months post admission, therefore, the project design allows staff to interview participants anywhere from two weeks prior to eight weeks after the date that indicates 6-months post admission.

B.1.f. Second Follow-Up Interview

The second follow-up interview is conducted by telephone approximately twelve months after admission to treatment. The interview takes place regardless of whether or not the client completed the first interview. As with the first interview, the same two week before and eight week after time frame is used for the second interview.

B.2. Program and Evaluation Protocol Changes

Two changes were made to the program in January 2004. Initially, treatment was defined as the time from admission to the date the client completed clinical counseling services. Follow-up interview data were collected at 6-months post admission and 6-months post discharge. The treatment definition was modified to include aftercare treatment services. Therefore, clients are not formally discharged until their contact with the program is completely finished. Thus, clients in extended outpatient services remain in the program, which includes peer-facilitated groups, case management, continuing care and other clinical services with case management. The change in treatment definition necessitated a change in the evaluation design. To maximize follow-up evaluation success rate, the revised time frame for follow-up interviews is 6-months and 12-months post admission. Fortunately, the change occurred early in the evaluation process and 12-month post admission data was not adversely affected.

A third change resulted when agencies began re-admitting clients who had been discharged. Initially, the evaluation was not designed to accommodate clients with multiple admissions. Although infrequent, such situations did occur and 46 clients have been re-admitted. For the

purpose of evaluation and record keeping, re-admissions are excluded and only the first admission data are included in this report. This could possibly make the estimates of treatment success cases conservative. For example, a client might not have maintained abstinence after the first admission, did not successfully complete the program, be re-admitted with a successful discharge and abstinence record. This successful outcome would be omitted from the report since only the first admission and discharge are recorded.

Section C. Clients

C.1. Description of Clients at Admission

This report describes the group of clients who had treatment admission dates from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2006 in Polk, Scott, and Woodbury counties. During this period, 1,373 individuals were admitted to the program: 683 in Polk County, 424 in Scott County, and 266 in Woodbury County. Of the 1,373 clients admitted, admission data have been received on 1,366 clients: data for the remaining 7 clients are pending awaiting I-SMART data transmission. Three hundred sixty-one (26.4%) of the clients were female and 1,005 (73.6%) were male. Table 1 shows gender by county.

Table 1. Gender

	TOTAL % (N=1,366)*	Polk County % (N=676)*	Scott County % (N=424)	Woodbury County % (N=266)
Male	73.6 (1,005)	70.7 (478)	75.7 (321)	77.4 (206)
Female	26.4 (361)	29.3 (198)	24.3 (103)	22.6 (60)

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Clients ranged in age from 18 to 61 years of age with a median age of 31 years. Table 2 shows the age range and median age by county.

Table 2. Age

	TOTAL N=1,366*			Polk County N=676*			Scott County N=424			Woodbury County N=266		
	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median
Years of Age	18	61	31	18	60	31	18	61	31	18	59	33

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Tables 3 through 7 show 1,366 client responses at admission related to questions regarding primary, secondary, and tertiary substance usage; employment status; and number of arrests in the previous 12 months. Admission data for the remaining 7 clients admitted to the program are pending. The first column shows all responses for the Substance Abuse Reporting System (SARS) question at admission. The second column describes the responses for 1,366 clients in the Jail-Based Substance Treatment Program that answered the item at admission. The third column describes the responses for 676 of the 683 clients who were admitted in Polk County; the fourth column describes the responses for the 424 clients who were admitted in Scott County; and the fifth column describes the responses for the 266 clients who were admitted in Woodbury County.

Upon admission, 100% of the clients in the 3 counties indicated a primary substance. Methamphetamine was the most common with 28.3% of the clients reporting it as their primary substance. A secondary substance was reported by 71.4% of the clients at admission —

marijuana was the most commonly used secondary substance indicated by 27.8% of the clients. Table 5 shows that a tertiary substance at admission was reported by 32.9% of the clients of which 13.3% reported alcohol. At admission, all clients with the exception of 10, reported one or more arrests in the previous 12 months (Table 6). Eight of the 10 clients who reported no arrests in the previous 12 months were incarcerated due to probation violations, 1 client entered the program after being transferred to the county jail due to other charges, and 1 client was a federal parolee placed in the program by a probation officer. At admission, 28.4% of the clients were employed full-time (Table 7).

Table 3. Primary Substance at Admission

Primary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=676)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=424)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=266)
None	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Methamphetamine	28.3 (387)	45.6 (308)	2.4 (10)	25.9 (69)
Marijuana	21.4 (292)	19.8 (134)	22.9 (97)	22.9 (61)
Alcohol	23.4 (320)	16.6 (112)	23.1 (98)	41.4 (110)
Cocaine	21.5 (294)	13.6 (92)	42.7 (181)	7.9 (21)
Heroin	1.9 (26)	0.7 (5)	5.0 (21)	0.0 (0)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	1.5 (20)	0.9 (6)	3.1 (13)	0.4 (1)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.2 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.7 (3)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.1 (2)	0.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.1 (2)	0.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.9 (12)	1.0 (7)	0.2 (1)	1.5 (4)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.2 (3)	0.4 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	0.3 (4)	0.6 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 4. Secondary Substance at Admission

Secondary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=676)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=424)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=266)
None	28.6 (390)	32.0 (216)	22.4 (95)	29.7 (79)
Methamphetamine	7.8 (107)	9.8 (66)	2.1 (9)	12.0 (32)
Marijuana	27.7 (379)	31.3 (211)	22.4 (95)	27.4 (73)
Alcohol	19.7 (269)	14.8 (100)	27.4 (116)	19.9 (53)
Cocaine	12.0 (163)	8.3 (56)	19.6 (83)	9.0 (24)
Heroin	0.7 (9)	0.3 (2)	1.7 (7)	0.0 (0)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0.8 (11)	0.7 (5)	0.9 (4)	0.8 (2)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.3 (4)	0.6 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.4 (5)	0.4 (3)	0.5 (2)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.7 (9)	0.6 (4)	0.5 (2)	1.1 (3)
Other Stimulants	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.4 (6)	0.7 (5)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Barbiturates	0.1 (2)	0.1 (1)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Over-the-Counter	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	0.5 (7)	0.1 (1)	1.4 (6)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 5. Tertiary Substance at Admission

Tertiary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=676)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=424)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=266)
None	67.1 (916)	71.7 (485)	60.1 (255)	66.2 (176)
Methamphetamine	3.2 (43)	2.4 (16)	1.7 (7)	7.5 (20)
Marijuana	8.3 (112)	6.2 (41)	12.0 (51)	7.5 (20)
Alcohol	13.3 (181)	12.6 (84)	14.2 (60)	13.9 (37)
Cocaine	5.3 (72)	4.8 (32)	7.1 (30)	3.8 (10)
Heroin	0.7 (9)	0.2 (1)	1.7 (7)	0.4 (1)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0.6 (8)	0.3 (2)	1.4 (6)	0.0 (0)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.2 (3)	0.3 (2)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.1 (1)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.5 (7)	0.9 (6)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (1)
Barbiturates	0.1 (2)	0.2 (1)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.3 (4)	0.3 (2)	0.5 (2)	0.0 (0)
Inhalants	0.1 (2)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (1)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	0.3 (4)	0.2 (1)	0.7 (3)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.1 (1)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 6. Arrests at Admission

Number of Arrests	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=676)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=424)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=266)
None	0.7 (10)	0.6 (4)	1.2 (5)	0.4 (1)
1-3 times	87.4 (1,194)	89.5 (605)	83.2 (354)	88.3 (235)
4 times or more	11.9 (162)	9.9 (67)	15.3 (65)	11.3 (30)

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 7. Employment Status at Admission

Employment Status	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=676)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=424)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=266)
Employed Full-Time (>35 hrs/ wk)	28.4 (388)	30.8 (208)	27.6 (117)	23.7 (63)
Employed Part-Time (<35 hrs/ wk)	9.4 (129)	9.9 (67)	9.9 (42)	7.5 (20)
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	21.2 (290)	21.7 (147)	21.2 (90)	19.9 (53)
Not in labor force	40.9 (559)	37.6 (254)	41.3 (175)	48.9 (130)

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

C.2. Overview of Client Activity

Of the 1,373 clients who have been admitted into the treatment program, 89 clients are still receiving treatment in jail and 1,284 clients have been released from the in-jail treatment portion of the program. Following their release from jail, clients continue to receive treatment while on probation, therefore, jail release date and treatment discharge date do not coincide.

Of the 1,284 clients released from jail, 1,161 clients have been discharged from the treatment program. When completing the discharge forms for the 1,161 clients, agency staff indicated whether or not the client was a successful treatment case. Four hundred eight (35.2%) of the clients were discharged as “successful,” and 502 (43.2%) clients were discharged from the program due to noncompliance and were designated as “terminated.” Two hundred fifty-one (21.6%) clients were discharged for “neutral” reasons (this category includes, but is not limited to clients who were discharged due to: legal issues related to a sentence; medical reasons; receipt of maximum benefits; or death). There is a significant difference when comparing clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission versus clients reporting other substances — the rate of methamphetamine clients having successful discharges was 1.5 times higher than clients reporting other substances at admission (Fisher’s

Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$). The remaining 123 clients, who were released from jail, continue to receive treatment while on probation.

One thousand two hundred eighty-four clients have been released from jail through December 31, 2006 and are eligible to participate in the follow-up study. Staff has recruited 848 clients to participate in Interview 1: 30 clients have declined participation. An additional 56 clients who were not recruited for Interview 1 were contacted to participate in Interview 2 — 52 of these have consented to participate in Interview 2, and 4 declined participation.

Of the 1,126 clients who were eligible for Interview 1, 672 clients have completed the first interview. Seventy-nine clients became incarcerated after recruitment into the follow-up study and 58 recruited clients could not be located for Interview 1. Of the recruited clients eligible for follow-up Interview 1 (successfully recruited who were not incarcerated and with an interview due date that had arrived), 92.1% received an interview. The remaining 39 individuals, who have been recruited and are not yet eligible for an interview, are receiving regular update calls from staff as their interview date nears.

There were 317 clients classified as “not able to recruit” for Interview 1. Of these 317 individuals, 202 were incarcerated and staff is not allowed to recruit or interview incarcerated individuals, 113 clients could not be located, and 2 clients are deceased. Staff is in the process of attempting to locate and recruit the remaining clients who are eligible to complete Interview 1. Clients who do not complete Interview 1 remain eligible to complete Interview 2.

Of the 923 clients who were eligible for Interview 2, 477 clients have completed the second interview. One hundred sixty-four clients became incarcerated after recruitment into the follow-up study and 81 recruited clients could not be located for Interview 2. One client who was recruited and completed Interview 1 subsequently died. Of the recruited clients eligible for follow-up Interview 2 (successfully recruited who are not incarcerated and with an interview due date that had arrived), 85.5% received an interview. There were 200 clients classified as “not able to recruit” for Interview 2. Of these 200 individuals, 129 were incarcerated, 69 clients could not be located, and 2 clients are deceased. The remaining 177 individuals, who have been recruited and are not yet eligible for Interview 2, are receiving regular update calls from staff as their interview date nears.

Detailed tracking information regarding client status is included in the Appendix on pages 31 through 35.

Table 8 shows the number of clients: 1) admitted to jail treatment; 2) released from jail; and 3) discharged from treatment. The data are shown on a quarterly basis from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2006.

Table 8. Clients Admitted into Treatment, Released from Jail and Discharged from Treatment

	Number of Treatment Admissions	Number of Jail Releases	Number of Treatment Discharges
Nov. thru Dec. 2002	10	0	0
Jan. thru March 2003	30	2	2
April thru June 2003	35	27	9
July thru Sept. 2003	43	38	10
Oct. thru Dec. 2003	49	51	27
Jan. thru March 2004	90	55	39
April thru June 2004	124	123	107
July thru Sept. 2004	104	110	77
Oct. thru Dec. 2004	113	102	104
Jan. thru March 2005	100	108	102
April thru June 2005	91	94	100
July thru Sept. 2005	104	102	86
Oct. thru Dec. 2005	95	91	82
Jan. thru March 2006	107	105	130
April thru June 2006	100	101	103
July thru Sept. 2006	92	101	117
Oct. thru Dec. 2006	86	74	66
Nov. 2002 thru Dec. 2006	1,373	1,284	1,161

C.3. Length of Stay

Table 9 shows the mean length of stay in jail by county for the 1,284 released clients from the onset of treatment until their release from jail.

Table 9. Length of Stay in Jail

	TOTAL N=1,284			Polk County N=633			Scott County N=394			Woodbury County N=257		
	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean
Days	1	230	79	3	230	109	2	136	51	1	180	47

Table 10 describes the mean length of stay in the treatment program by county for the 1,161 clients discharged from the onset of treatment until their discharge from treatment.

Table 10. Length of Stay in Treatment for Clients Discharged from Treatment

	TOTAL N=1,161			Polk County N=560			Scott County N=361			Woodbury County N=240		
	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean
Days	1	547	193	3	532	251	2	547	144	1	315	131

Table 11. Length of Stay by Discharge Status

Of the 1,161 clients who have been discharged from treatment, 408 clients were discharged successfully. This subgroup of clients averaged: 86 days in jail (range 5 to 230 days); 202 days in treatment following their release from jail (range 0 to 504 days); and 287 days in jail and post jail combined treatment (range 5 to 547 days). Successfully discharged clients had the longest length of stay and clients with neutral discharges had the shortest length of stay. The differences in length of stay were significant among the 3 discharges categories (Kruskal-Wallis Test, $p < 0.0001$). This was consistent for length of stay in jail, length of stay in treatment following jail release, and total length of stay in treatment.

Recorded Discharge Status	N	Mean number of days client received treatment while in jail	Mean number of days client received treatment following release from jail	Mean number of total days client received treatment
Successful Completion	408	86	202	287
Terminated	502	76	76	151
Neutral Discharge	251	65	58	123

Section D. Outcomes

D.1. Changes from Admission to Follow-Up

Table 12 shows client outcomes by comparing admission data and follow-up interview data. Three outcome variables are presented — abstinence, no arrests, and full-time employment. Abstinence is defined as a response of “none” when asked at follow-up to name a primary substance of use, and it refers to abstinence from all substances. The outcome “no arrests” is defined as not having been arrested during the previous six months. Full-time employment is defined as working at least 35 hours per week.

At admission, 1,346 (98.5%) clients reported substance use in the previous six months. The 20 clients who reported no substance use in the previous 6 months did, however, report arrests in the previous 12 months. At admission all clients, with the exception of 10, reported one or more arrests in the previous 12 months. Eight of the 10 clients who reported no arrests in the previous 6 months were incarcerated due to probation violations, 1 client entered the program after being transferred to the county jail due to other charges, and 1 client was a federal parolee placed in the program by a probation officer. Three hundred eighty-eight (28.4%) clients were employed full-time at admission. Six months after admission, 77.4% of the clients interviewed reported abstinence, 93% had not been arrested, and 51.8% were working full-time. Results from the 477 clients who completed the second follow-up interview (12 months following admission to treatment) indicate that 72.1% of the clients were abstinent, 83.6% had not been arrested in the previous six months, and 57% were working full-time.

Table 12. Outcomes at Admission, 6-Months Post Admission, and 12-Months Post Admission

Outcomes at Admission, 6-Months Post Admission, and 12-Months Post Admission				
	N	% Abstained	% No Arrest	% Employed Full-Time
Admission*	1,366	1.5 (20)	0.7 (10)	28.4 (388)
Interview 1	672	77.4 (520)	93.0 (625)	51.8 (348)
Interview 2	477	72.1 (344)	83.6 (399)	57.0 (272)

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Clients undergo many changes during incarceration and participation in substance abuse treatment. When considering the observed changes, it is important to use caution when ascribing reasons for the changes to particular causes, i.e. good treatment/poor treatment, number of previous treatments/no previous treatment, etc. It is also important to realize that a combination of many factors affect client outcomes. These include such things as readiness to change, housing options, transportation, child care needs, mental illness, age, gender, culture, ethnicity, etc.

Tables 13 through 27 reflect outcomes based on a comparison of the SARS admission data and the follow-up interview data collected approximately 6 months after admission for Interview 1 and 12 months after admission for Interview 2. The follow-up period refers to the 6 months preceding the interview (admission to 6-months post admission for Interview 1, and 6 to 12 months post admission for Interview 2).

Comparisons on individual variables are made between status at admission and status at follow-up on those clients who had a response at *both* admission and follow-up. The first column describes the responses, or categories of responses, for the SARS question. The second column describes the responses for 1,366 clients in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program admitted between November 1, 2002 and December 31, 2006; admission data for the remaining 7 clients are pending. The third and fourth columns describe the client responses who answered the particular item both at admission and at Interview 1 — a group of 672 clients. The number of clients in this group is smaller because it represents only those clients who completed the first follow-up interview. The fifth and sixth columns describe the responses for clients that answered the particular item both at admission and at Interview 2 — a group of 477 clients.

Changes between admission and follow-up data include the following highlights.

Primary Substance

- Interview 1: Five hundred twenty (77.4%) clients indicated abstinence. Of the 152 non-abstinent clients, 55.3% indicated alcohol as the primary substance at follow-up. Of the 152 clients who reported use, 66 (43.4%) indicated no use during the 30 day period prior to their interview.
- Interview 2: Three hundred forty-four (72.1%) clients indicated abstinence. Of the 133 clients who reported use during the past 6 months, alcohol was the most often reported substance indicated by 63.2% of non-abstinent clients. Nearly half (46.6%) of the non-abstinent clients indicated no use during the 30 days prior to the interview.

Secondary Substance

- Interview 1: Six hundred thirty-five (94.5%) clients reported no secondary substance. Thirty-seven clients reported use — 17 had used alcohol, 13 had used marijuana, 5 had used methamphetamine, 1 used cocaine, and 1 had used other hallucinogens.
- Interview 2: Four hundred twenty-nine (89.9%) clients reported no secondary substance. Twenty-one clients reported use of alcohol, 15 had used marijuana, 7 clients reported use of cocaine, and 5 used methamphetamine. Of these 48 clients, 29 (60.4%) indicated no use in the 30 day period prior to their interview.

No Arrests

- Interview 1: Clients indicating “no arrests” increased by 92.3 percentage points from admission. Forty-seven (7%) clients had been arrested during the 6 months following admission to treatment.
- Interview 2: Two hundred ninety-nine (83.6%) clients interviewed were arrest-free during the 6 to 12 month post-admission period.

Employment Status

- Interview 1: Two hundred forty-eight (51.8%) clients were working full-time, which is an increase of 19.4 percentage points from admission. In addition, 116 (17.3%) clients were employed part-time. Compared to admission data, there were over 3 times fewer clients “not in labor force” at Interview 1.
- Interview 2: Two hundred seventy-two (57%) clients indicated full-time employment, representing an increase of 22 percentage points from admission; 73 (15.3%) clients were employed part-time.

Table 13. Primary Substance

No primary substance was indicated by 77.4% of clients at Interview 1 (6 months after admission). No primary substance was indicated by 72.1% of the clients at Interview 2 (12 months after admission). Alcohol was the most frequently reported substance at follow-up, indicated by 12.5% at Interview 1 and 17.6% at Interview 2.

Primary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interviews			
		Interview 1 % (N=672)		Interview 2 % (N=477)	
		Admission	Follow-Up	Admission	Follow-Up
None	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	77.4 (520)	0.0 (0)	72.1 (344)
Methamphetamine	28.3 (387)	35.3 (237)	4.0 (27)	34.8 (166)	2.5 (12)
Marijuana	21.4 (292)	21.9 (147)	2.8 (19)	20.3 (97)	4.0 (19)
Alcohol	23.4 (320)	21.1 (142)	12.5 (84)	21.0 (100)	17.6 (84)
Cocaine	21.5 (294)	17.9 (120)	2.8 (19)	18.9 (90)	3.1 (15)
Heroin	1.9 (26)	1.3 (9)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (5)	0.2 (1)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	1.5 (20)	1.2 (8)	0.3 (2)	1.7 (8)	0.2 (1)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.2 (3)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (2)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.1 (2)	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.9 (12)	0.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.2 (3)	0.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)	0.2 (1)
Inhalants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	0.3 (4)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 14. Secondary Substance

At Interview 1, clients indicating “no secondary substance” increased by 64.1 percentage points from 30.4% to 94.5%. Thirty-seven (5.5%) clients reported using more than one substance 6-months post admission. Four hundred twenty-nine (89.9%) clients reported no secondary substance in the 6 to12 months following admission to treatment.

Secondary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Completed Follow-up Interviews			
		Interview 1 % (N=672)		Interview 2 % (N=477)	
		Admission	Follow-Up	Admission	Follow-Up
None	28.6 (390)	30.4 (204)	94.5 (635)	32.7 (156)	89.9 (429)
Methamphetamine	7.8 (107)	8.5 (57)	0.7 (5)	8.2 (39)	1.0 (5)
Marijuana	27.7 (379)	27.5 (185)	1.9 (13)	25.6 (122)	3.1 (15)
Alcohol	19.7 (269)	20.4 (137)	2.5 (17)	20.8 (99)	4.4 (21)
Cocaine	12.0 (163)	10.3 (69)	0.2 (1)	10.3 (49)	1.5 (7)
Heroin	0.7 (9)	0.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (2)	0.0 (0)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0.8 (11)	0.9 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.6 (3)	0.0 (0)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.3 (4)	0.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.4 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.7 (9)	0.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.6 (3)	0.0 (0)
Other Stimulants	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.4 (6)	0.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (2)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Barbiturates	0.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Over-the-Counter	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	0.5 (7)	0.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 15. Frequency of Primary Substance

At Interview 1, 77.4% of clients reported abstinence. Of the 152 clients who reported use, 66 (43.4%) indicated no use during the 30 day period prior to their interview. At Interview 2, 72.1% indicated abstinence and nearly half (46.6%) of the non-abstinent clients indicated no use during the 30 days prior to the interview.

Frequency of Primary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=672)			Interview 2 % (N=477)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change	Admission	Follow-Up	Change
No use in past six months	1.5 (20)	1.3 (9)	77.4 (520)	+76.1	2.1 (10)	72.1 (344)	+70.0
No past month use	8.7 (119)	9.8 (66)	9.8 (66)	0.0	10.7 (51)	13.0 (62)	+2.3
1-3 times in past month	9.2 (125)	11.9 (80)	9.1 (61)	-2.8	11.7 (56)	6.9 (33)	-4.8
1-2 times per week	7.0 (96)	6.3 (42)	1.9 (13)	-4.4	6.5 (31)	4.0 (19)	-2.5
3-6 times per week	13.8 (188)	13.2 (89)	1.2 (8)	-12.0	14.9 (71)	2.1 (10)	-12.8
Once daily	12.3 (168)	14.7 (99)	0.6 (4)	-14.1	16.4 (78)	1.0 (5)	-15.4
2-3 times daily	17.2 (235)	17.6 (118)	0.0 (0)	-17.6	16.6 (79)	0.6 (3)	-16.0
4 + times daily	30.4 (415)	25.1 (169)	0.0 (0)	-25.1	21.2 (101)	0.2 (1)	-21.0

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 16. Frequency of Secondary Substance

Compared to admission data, the number of clients reporting no secondary substance use in past six months more than doubled at both Interview 1 and Interview 2.

Frequency of Secondary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Follow-up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=672)			Interview 2 % (N=477)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change	Admission	Follow-Up	Change
No use in past six months	37.7 (515)	41.4 (278)	94.5 (635)	+53.1	43.6 (208)	89.9 (429)	+46.3
No past month use	7.2 (99)	8.3 (56)	2.2 (15)	-6.1	8.4 (40)	6.1 (29)	-2.3
1-3 times in past month	11.4 (156)	10.4 (70)	2.5 (17)	-7.9	11.1 (53)	2.5 (12)	-8.6
1-2 times per week	9.2 (126)	8.8 (59)	0.4 (3)	-8.4	8.6 (41)	0.8 (4)	-7.8
3-6 times per week	9.9 (135)	8.6 (58)	0.3 (2)	-8.3	8.8 (42)	0.4 (2)	-8.4
Once daily	7.4 (101)	8.3 (56)	0.0 (0)	-8.3	7.8 (37)	0.2 (1)	-7.6
2-3 times daily	9.2 (126)	7.0 (47)	0.0 (0)	-7.0	6.7 (32)	0.0 (0)	-6.7
4 + times daily	7.9 (108)	7.1 (48)	0.0 (0)	-7.1	5.0 (24)	0.0 (0)	-5.0

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 17. Arrests

Six hundred twenty-five (93%) clients were arrest-free at Interview 1. Forty-seven (7%) clients had been arrested during the 6 months following admission. Three hundred ninety-nine (83.7%) clients were arrest-free during the 6 to 12 month post-admission period, an 82.6 percentage point increase from admission.

Number of Arrests	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interviews					
		Interview 1 % (N=672)			Interview 2 % (N=477)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change	Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	0.7 (10)	0.7 (5)	93.0 (625)	+92.3	1.1 (5)	83.7 (399)	+82.6
1-3 times	87.4 (1,194)	90.8 (610)	6.9 (46)	-83.9	92.2 (440)	16.1 (77)	-76.1
4 times or more	11.9 (162)	8.5 (57)	0.1 (1)	-8.4	6.7 (32)	0.2 (1)	-6.5

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 18. Employment Status

At 6-months post admission, 51.8% of the clients were working full-time, which represents an increase of 19.4 percentage points. In addition, 116 (17.3%) clients were working part-time and 137 (20.4%) clients were looking for work. Compared to admission data, there were over 3 times fewer clients “not in the labor force” at Interview 1 and over 2 times fewer at Interview 2. Twelve months post admission, 272 (57%) clients indicated full-time employment, 73 (15.3%) clients were employed part-time and 58 (12.2%) clients were looking for work.

Employment Status	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interviews					
		Interview 1 % (N=672)			Interview 2 % (N=477)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change	Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Employed Full-Time (>35 hrs/ wk)	28.4 (388)	32.4 (218)	51.8 (348)	+19.4	35.0 (167)	57.0 (272)	+22.0
Employed Part-Time (<35 hrs/ wk)	9.4 (129)	8.3 (56)	17.3 (116)	+9.0	9.0 (43)	15.3 (73)	+6.3
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	21.2 (290)	21.4 (144)	20.4 (137)	-1.0	21.6 (103)	12.2 (58)	-9.4
Not in labor force	40.9 (559)	37.8 (254)	10.6 (71)	-27.2	34.4 (164)	15.5 (74)	-18.9

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 19. Months Employed

Clients employed 4 or more months increased 15.8 percentage points from admission to 12 months post-admission. While there was a decrease in clients who were employed more than 4 months at Interview 1, many had spent a large portion of the previous 6 months in jail. The number of clients employed up to 3 months more than doubled from admission to Interview 1 (from 160 clients to 392 clients.)

Months Employed	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=672)			Interview 2 % (N=477)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change	Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	38.9 (532)	36.0 (242)	25.9 (174)	-10.1	33.8 (161)	19.7 (94)	-14.1
3 months or less	23.9 (327)	23.8 (160)	58.3 (392)	+34.5	22.0 (105)	20.3 (97)	-1.7
4 + months	37.1 (507)	40.2 (270)	15.8 (106)	-24.4	44.2 (211)	60.0 (286)	+15.8

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 20. Taxable Monthly Income

Clients responding to “no monthly income” category decreased by 25.2 percentage points from admission to 6-months post admission and decreased by 26.1 percentage points from admission to 12-months post admission. The most common income category at both interviews is “\$1001 to \$2000.” Clients responding to “\$1001 to \$2000” for taxable monthly income increased by 15.2 percentage points at Interview 1 and 20.1 percentage points at Interview 2. This increase in monthly income corresponds with the previous finding that more clients are employed.

Monthly Income	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=651)			Interview 2 % (N=466)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change	Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	58.8 (803)	56.1 (365)	30.9 (201)	-25.2	51.9 (242)	25.8 (120)	-26.1
\$500 or less	6.1 (84)	6.0 (39)	5.4 (35)	-0.6	6.9 (32)	5.2 (24)	-1.7
\$501 to \$1000	15.4 (211)	17.7 (115)	24.1 (157)	+6.4	20.2 (94)	18.2 (85)	-2.0
\$1001 to \$2000	15.4 (211)	16.3 (106)	31.5 (205)	+15.2	17.2 (80)	37.3 (174)	+20.1
Over \$2000	4.2 (57)	4.0 (26)	8.1 (53)	+4.1	3.9 (18)	13.5 (63)	+9.6

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

†† Twenty-one clients who completed Interview 1 and 11 clients who completed Interview 2 were excluded from this table due to the variability of income (due to contractual/seasonal work or commission based pay) or due to their refusal to disclose their income.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 21. Income Source

Clients responding to “wages/salary” as their primary means of support increased by 24.3 percentage points at Interview 1 and by 25 percentage points at Interview 2. Clients responding to the “none” category decreased by 29.1 percentage points at Interview 1 and decreased by 24.5 percentage points at Interview 2.

Income Source	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=672)			Interview 2 % (N=477)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change	Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	38.3 (523)	33.3 (224)	4.2 (28)	-29.1	28.1 (134)	3.6 (17)	-24.5
Wages/Salary	39.5 (539)	41.8 (281)	66.1 (444)	+24.3	45.9 (219)	70.9 (338)	+25.0
Family/Friends	14.1 (193)	16.7 (112)	19.3 (130)	+2.6	17.4 (83)	13.6 (65)	-3.8
Public Assistance	1.1 (15)	0.7 (5)	2.7 (18)	+2.0	1.5 (7)	4.0 (19)	+2.5
Retirement/Pension	0.2 (3)	0.3 (2)	0.3 (2)	0.0	0.6 (3)	0.6 (3)	0.0
Disability	3.9 (53)	4.5 (30)	4.8 (32)	+0.3	4.4 (21)	4.6 (22)	+0.2
Other	2.9 (40)	2.7 (18)	2.7 (18)	0.0	2.1 (10)	2.7 (13)	+0.6

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 22. Education

Admission and follow-up data cannot be compared for “did not graduate from high school” and “high school only” because the SARS admission form does not provide a response category for a General Education Degree (GED); however, the question is specifically asked at follow-up. Clients who receive a GED are grouped with clients in the “high school only” category at follow-up; therefore, responses at follow-up more accurately reflect a client’s level of education. Clients without high school diplomas are encouraged to work on their GED while in treatment.

Education	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=672)			Interview 2 % (N=477)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change	Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Did Not Graduate High School	31.3 (427)	32.2 (216)	26.5 (178)	-5.7	30.4 (145)	23.1 (110)	-7.3
High School Only	51.6 (705)	52.1 (350)	55.5 (373)	+3.4	49.9 (238)	53.9 (257)	+4.0
1-3 Years of College	15.3 (209)	14.6 (98)	16.2 (109)	+1.6	18.7 (89)	21.4 (102)	+2.7
4+ Years of College	1.8 (25)	1.2 (8)	1.8 (12)	+0.6	1.0 (5)	1.7 (8)	+0.7

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 23. Days of Work or School Missed Due to a Substance Abuse Problem

Over 80% of clients at Interview 2 report missing 5 or fewer days of work or school due to a substance abuse problem. The number of clients missing 0 days increased 18.3 percentage points from 382 (56.8%) clients to 505 (75.1%) clients at Interview 1 and increased 25.3 percentage points at Interview 2 from 265 (55.6%) to 386 (80.9%).

Days of Work or School Missed Due to a Substance Abuse Problem	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=672)			Interview 2 % (N=477)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change	Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Five or fewer days	64.5 (881)	68.3 (459)	76.3 (513)	+8.0	66.0 (315)	82.4 (393)	+16.4
Six or more days	12.2 (167)	12.1 (81)	0.6 (4)	-11.5	13.4 (64)	0.8 (4)	-12.6
N/A	23.3 (318)	19.6 (132)	23.1 (155)	+3.5	20.6 (98)	16.8 (80)	-3.8

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 24. Days per Month Attended AA, NA or Similar Meetings

The number of clients reporting attendance at AA, NA, or similar meetings was over five times greater at Interview 2 than at admission, with nearly 85% of clients at Interview 2 reporting attendance at meetings during the past 6 months.

Days per Month attended AA, NA or Similar Meetings	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Follow-Up Interview 2 Completed N=477		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	81.1 (1,108)	80.9 (386)	15.7 (75)	-65.2
1-10 meetings	17.2 (235)	16.8 (80)	50.9 (243)	+34.1
11 + meetings	1.7 (23)	2.3 (11)	33.3 (159)	+31.0

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

†† Interview 1 was omitted from this table because this question is not asked at 6-months post admission since the client is usually still in treatment.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 25. Hospitalizations Due to a Substance Abuse-Related Problem

Substance abuse-related hospitalizations decreased at both follow-up interviews. Only 5 clients at Interview 1 and 7 clients at Interview 2 reported being hospitalized 1-3 times and no one was more than 3 times.

Hospitalizations Due to a Substance Abuse-Related Problem	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=672)			Interview 2 % (N=477)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change	Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	91.9 (1,255)	93.3 (627)	99.3 (667)	+6.0	92.7 (442)	98.5 (470)	+5.8
1-3 times	7.8 (107)	6.4 (43)	0.7 (5)	-5.7	7.1 (34)	1.5 (7)	-5.6
4 times or more	0.3 (4)	0.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	-0.3	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	-0.2

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 26. Relationship Status

Although clients responding “single” decreased by over 2 percentage points at Interview 2, it is the largest category for relationship status at both interviews.

Relationship Status	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=672)			Interview 2 % (N=477)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change	Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Single	54.4 (743)	51.5 (346)	53.1 (357)	+1.6	50.5 (241)	48.0 (229)	-2.5
Married	11.4 (156)	10.4 (70)	11.9 (80)	+1.5	12.4 (59)	12.0 (57)	-0.4
Cohabiting	12.3 (168)	13.4 (90)	9.2 (62)	-4.2	12.8 (61)	13.0 (62)	+0.2
Separated	6.9 (94)	7.0 (47)	7.4 (50)	+0.4	5.7 (27)	6.1 (29)	+0.4
Divorced	14.1 (193)	16.7 (112)	17.9 (120)	+1.2	17.4 (83)	20.3 (97)	+2.9
Widowed	0.9 (12)	1.0 (7)	0.4 (3)	-0.6	1.3 (6)	0.6 (3)	-0.7

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 27. Living Arrangements

Clients living in a halfway house increased by 20.3 percentage points 6-months post admission. At Interview 2, 10.5% of the clients indicated living in halfway houses. Many clients in this program are referred by treatment agency staff or the court system to halfway houses due to the need for sober housing, additional structure, or a lack of housing options upon jail release. The majority of clients indicated living with their parents at both Interview 1 and Interview 2.

Living Arrangements	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,366)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=672)			Interview 2 % (N=477)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change	Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Alone	10.8 (148)	10.6 (71)	7.6 (51)	-3.0	7.5 (36)	13.0 (62)	+5.5
Parents	24.6 (336)	27.5 (185)	30.2 (203)	+2.7	27.0 (129)	26.6 (127)	-0.4
Significant Other Only	14.1 (192)	13.1 (88)	9.2 (62)	-3.9	13.0 (62)	13.8 (66)	+0.8
Significant Other and Child(ren)	12.6 (172)	13.2 (89)	11.2 (75)	-2.0	13.6 (65)	14.5 (69)	+0.9
Child(ren) Only	1.8 (25)	2.5 (17)	1.2 (8)	-1.3	2.3 (11)	2.9 (14)	+0.6
Other Adults	20.3 (277)	20.2 (136)	15.3 (103)	-4.9	20.1 (96)	14.7 (70)	-5.4
Other Adults and Child(ren)	3.7 (51)	3.9 (26)	3.6 (24)	-0.3	4.8 (23)	3.6 (17)	-1.2
Prison or Jail	5.3 (73)	5.5 (37)	0.0 (0)	-5.5	5.7 (27)	0.0 (0)	-5.7
Homeless	5.4 (74)	2.1 (14)	0.1 (1)	-2.0	3.6 (17)	0.4 (2)	-3.2
Halfway House	1.2 (17)	1.3 (9)	21.6 (145)	+20.3	2.3 (11)	10.5 (50)	+8.2
Hospital	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

* Admission data for 7 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

D.2. Primary Substance Use by Outcome Variables

In Tables 28 through 30, primary substance use at admission is shown in relation to the 3 key outcome variables — abstinence, no arrests, and full-time employment. For both follow-up interviews, methamphetamine clients had the highest number of completed interviews (35.3% at Interview 1 and 34.8% at Interview 2). Some of the more interesting findings are reported below.

Abstinence

- Interview 1: Of the 672 clients interviewed, 77.4% indicated abstinence 6-months post admission. The most frequently used substance at admission was methamphetamine. Clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance had a 79.3% rate of abstinence during the follow-up period (188 of 237 were abstinent). One hundred ten of the 142 (77.5%) clients who indicated alcohol as their primary substance were abstinent; 91 of the 120 (75.8%) clients who indicated cocaine as their primary substance at

admission were abstinent; 111 of 147 (75.5%) clients who indicated marijuana were abstinent.

- Interview 2: Clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission had an 83.1% rate of abstinence (138 of 166 clients indicated abstinence), which is a statistically significant higher abstinence rate than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$). Sixty-seven of the 97 (69.1%) clients reporting marijuana as the primary substance at admission were abstinent; 60 of the 90 (66.7%) clients indicating cocaine and 63 of 100 (63%) of clients reporting alcohol as the primary substance at admission were abstinent. Additional analysis on clients who indicated alcohol as the primary substance at admission shows that this subgroup of 100 clients has a significantly lower rate of abstinence (63%) at Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (74.5%); Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.05$.

Arrests

- Interview 1: Six hundred twenty-five (93%) clients were arrest-free. Two hundred twenty-one of the 237 (93.3%) clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free. Forty-seven clients had been arrested: 16 clients who had an arrest indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission; 13 clients indicated alcohol; 11 clients indicated cocaine; and 7 clients indicated marijuana.
- Interview 2: One hundred forty-two of the 166 (85.5%) clients who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free. Seventy-eight clients interviewed had been arrested during the follow-up period: 24 clients indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission; 17 indicated alcohol; 16 indicated cocaine; 15 indicated marijuana; 2 indicated other opiates and synthetics; 1 indicated heroin; 1 indicated other amphetamines; 1 indicated other sedatives and hypnotics; and 1 indicated ecstasy.

Employment Status

- Interview 1: Of the 348 clients who indicated full-time employment 6-months post admission: 110 clients indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission; 85 clients indicated marijuana; 81 indicated alcohol; 62 indicated cocaine; 3 indicated other opiates and synthetics; 2 indicated heroin; 2 indicated other amphetamines; 1 indicated other hallucinogens; 1 indicated non-prescription methadone; and 1 indicated benzodiazepines.
- Interview 2: One hundred one (60.8%) clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were employed full-time at the second follow-up interview. Analysis of clients who indicated marijuana as the primary substance at admission show that this subgroup of 97 clients has a significantly higher rate of employment (69.1%) at Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (54%); Fisher's exact Test, $p < 0.01$. Analysis of clients who indicated cocaine as the primary substance at admission continues to show that this subgroup of 90 clients has a significantly lower rate of employment (41.1%) at Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (60.7%); Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.01$.

Table 28 examines abstinence at follow-up in relation to primary substance at admission. Abstinence refers to no substance use during the follow-up period.

Table 28. Abstinence at Follow-Up by Primary Substance at Admission

Clients who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission had a significantly higher abstinence rate (83.1%) at Interview 2 than clients who reported other primary substances at admission (Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$). At Interview 1, clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission had a 79.3% rate of abstinence. Clients who indicated alcohol as their primary substance at admission abstained at a rate of 77.5%; cocaine clients abstained at a rate of 75.8%; and clients indicating marijuana as their primary substance at admission abstained at a rate of 75.5%.

Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interviews		
Primary Substance at Admission	Abstinence at Interview 1 6-Months Post Admission % (N=672)	Abstinence at Interview 2 12-Months Post Admission % (N=477)
Methamphetamine	79.3 (188/237)	83.1 (138/166)
Marijuana	75.5 (111/147)	69.1 (67/97)
Alcohol	77.5 (110/142)	63.0 (63/100)
Cocaine	75.8 (91/120)	66.7 (60/90)
Heroin	66.7 (6/9)	80.0 (4/5)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	87.5 (7/8)	75.0 (6/8)
Non-Prescription Methadone	100.0 (1/1)	100.0 (2/2)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0/1)	0.0 (0/1)
Other Amphetamine	100.0 (3/3)	60.0 (3/5)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	100.0 (2/2)	100.0 (1/1)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	100.0 (1/1)	0.0 (0/1)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/1)	0.0 (0/1)
Other	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)

Table 29 examines arrest status at follow-up in relation to primary substance at admission. For purposes of this report, clients were categorized as having at least one arrest at follow-up or having no arrests at follow-up.

Table 29. No Arrests at Follow-Up by Primary Substance at Admission

At 6-months post admission, 93.3% of the clients who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free. At 12-months post admission, 85.5% of the methamphetamine clients were arrest-free.

Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interviews		
Primary Substance at Admission	No Arrest at Interview 1 6-Months Post Admission % (N=672)	No Arrest at Interview 2 12-Months Post Admission % (N=477)
Methamphetamine	93.3 (221/237)	85.5 (142/166)
Marijuana	95.2 (140/147)	84.5 (82/97)
Alcohol	90.8 (129/142)	83.0 (83/100)
Cocaine	90.8 (109/120)	82.2 (74/90)
Heroin	100.0 (9/9)	80.0 (4/5)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	100.0 (8/8)	75.0 (6/8)
Non-Prescription Methadone	100.0 (1/1)	100.0 (2/2)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	100.0 (1/1)	100.0 (1/1)
Other Amphetamine	100.0 (3/3)	80.0 (4/5)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	100.0 (2/2)	100.0 (1/1)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	100.0 (1/1)	0.0 (0/1)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	100.0 (1/1)	0.0 (0/1)
Other	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)

Table 30 describes employment status at follow-up in relation to primary substance at admission. For purposes of this report, clients were categorized as being employed full-time at follow-up or not being employed full-time at follow-up.

Table 30. Full-Time Employment at Follow-Up by Primary Substance at Admission

At 12-months post admission, 60.8% of the clients who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were employed full-time. Additionally, clients who indicated marijuana had a significantly higher rate of employment at Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (Fisher's exact Test, $p < 0.01$). At Interview 1, 348 (51.8%) of the interviewed clients were working full-time. Clients whose primary substance at admission was marijuana were working full-time at a rate of 57.8%, followed by alcohol (57%), cocaine (51.7%), and methamphetamine (46.4%).

Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interviews		
Primary Substance at Admission	Employed Full-Time at Interview 1 6-Months Post Admission % (N=672)	Employed Full-Time at Interview 2 12-Months Post Admission % (N=477)
Methamphetamine	46.4 (110/237)	60.8 (101/166)
Marijuana	57.8 (85/147)	69.1 (67/97)
Alcohol	57.0 (81/142)	56.0 (56/100)
Cocaine	51.7 (62/120)	41.1 (37/90)
Heroin	22.2 (2/9)	40.0 (2/5)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	37.5 (3/8)	50.0 (4/8)
Non-Prescription Methadone	100.0 (1/1)	50.0 (1/2)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	100.0 (1/1)	100.0 (1/1)
Other Amphetamine	66.7 (2/3)	40.0 (2/5)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	50.0 (1/2)	100.0 (1/1)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.0 (0/1)	0.0 (0/1)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/1)	0.0 (0/1)
Other	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)

D.3. Discharge Status by Outcome Variables

Tables 31 and 32 show discharge status by the three outcome variables — abstinence, no arrests, and full-time employment for Interview 1 and Interview 2. There are 3 discharge categories: successful; terminated (clients discharged from the program due to noncompliance); and neutral (this category includes, but is not limited to those who are discharged due to: legal issues related to a sentence; medical reasons; receipt of maximum benefits; or death). It is important to note that while some clients have completed treatment or been discharged prior to their interview, other clients are still engaged in treatment at the time their interview is conducted. Some of the more interesting findings are reported below.

- **Interview 1:** At 6-months post admission, 86.7% of the clients who are considered successfully discharged were abstinent; 96.8% had not been arrested; and 55.9% were working full-time. Successfully discharged clients were significantly more likely to be abstinent (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$), more likely to be arrest-free (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$), and more likely to be employed full-time (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.02$) than clients who did not successfully complete the treatment program.
- **Interview 2:** At 12-months post admission, 81.3% of the clients who are considered successfully discharged were abstinent; 91.8% of clients had not been arrested; and 68% were working full-time. There is a significant difference between clients who are discharged successfully and those who did not complete the treatment program regarding the 3 outcome variables: clients who successfully complete treatment are 1.4 times more likely to be abstinent (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$); 1.3 times more likely to be arrest-free (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$); and 1.7 times more likely to be employed full-time (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$) than clients who did not successfully complete the treatment program.

Of the 1,161 discharged clients, 619 clients have completed Interview 1 and 474 clients have completed Interview 2. Fifty-three clients who completed Interview 1 are still receiving treatment, therefore are not included in Table 31. Of the 619 discharged clients represented in Table 31, 338 (54.6%) were discharged as successful cases and 281 (45.4%) did not successfully complete the treatment program. Of the 281 clients who did not complete treatment, 199 were terminated for non-compliance and 82 were neutral discharges.

Table 31. Discharge Status by Outcomes at 6-Months Post Admission

Discharge Status by Outcomes at 6-Months Post Admission				
Recorded Discharge Status	N	% Abstained*	% No Arrest*	% Employed Full-Time**
Successful Completion	338	86.7 (293)	96.8 (327)	55.9 (189)
Terminated	199	63.3 (126)	91.0 (181)	42.7 (85)
Neutral Discharge	82	67.1 (55)	81.7 (67)	53.7 (44)
Total	619	76.6 (474)	92.9 (575)	51.4 (318)

*Statistically significant (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$).

**Statistically significant (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.02$).

Three clients who completed Interview 2 are still receiving treatment, therefore are not included in Table 32, which shows discharge status by the three outcome variables. Of the 474 clients represented in Table 32, 294 (62%) were discharged as successful cases and 180 (38%) did not successfully complete treatment. Of the 180 clients who did not successfully complete the program, 121 were terminated for non-compliance and 59 were discharged for neutral reasons.

Table 32. Discharge Status by Outcomes at 12-Months Post Admission

Discharge Status by Outcomes at 12-Months Post Admission				
Recorded Discharge Status	N	% Abstained*	% No Arrest*	% Employed Full-Time*
Successful Completion	294	81.3 (239)	91.8 (270)	68.0 (200)
Terminated	121	49.6 (60)	68.6 (83)	33.1 (40)
Neutral Discharge	59	71.2 (42)	72.9 (43)	54.2 (32)
Total	474	71.9 (341)	83.5 (396)	57.4 (272)

*Statistically significant (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$).

D.4. Clients Perceived Benefits

Tables 33 and 34 indicate client responses when asked their opinion of the various types of treatment received in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program at Interview 1 and Interview 2.

- Interview 1: Results from 672 completed interviews at 6-months post admission indicate that 641 (95.4%) of the clients feel that the jail-based treatment program was either very beneficial or beneficial overall.
- Interview 2: Results from 477 interviews 12-months post admission indicate that 450 (94.3%) clients feel the program was either very beneficial or beneficial.

Table 33. Perceived Benefit of Counseling at Interview 1

Perceived Benefit of Counseling	Individual Counseling % (N=672)	Group Counseling % (N=672)	Educational Counseling % (N=672)	Family Counseling* % (N=672)	Overall Rating of Treatment Program % (N=672)
Very Beneficial	41.1 (276)	43.0 (289)	45.8 (308)	4.0 (27)	61.8 (415)
Beneficial	48.1 (323)	50.9 (342)	45.7 (307)	5.2 (35)	33.6 (226)
Not Beneficial	7.0 (47)	6.0 (40)	8.2 (55)	0.6 (4)	4.6 (31)
Did Not Receive	3.9 (26)	0.2 (1)	0.3 (2)	90.2 (606)	0.0 (0)

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

*Family counseling is not available in jail due to security issues and is sometimes available for clients who chose to participate following jail release.

Table 34. Perceived Benefit of Counseling at Interview 2

Perceived Benefit of Counseling	Individual Counseling % (N=477)	Group Counseling % (N=477)	Educational Counseling % (N=477)	Family Counseling* % (N=477)	Overall Rating of Treatment Program % (N=477)
Very Beneficial	41.7 (199)	44.9 (214)	44.0 (210)	4.6 (22)	58.3 (278)
Beneficial	48.6 (232)	45.7 (218)	46.3 (221)	5.9 (28)	36.1 (172)
Not Beneficial	7.3 (35)	9.4 (45)	8.6 (41)	1.0 (5)	5.7 (27)
Did Not Receive	2.3 (11)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (5)	88.5 (422)	0.0 (0)

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

*Family counseling is not available in jail due to security issues and is sometimes available for clients who chose to participate following jail release.

Client Comments

“They did an excellent job. This program is the reason I am clean today.”

“The counselors put their whole heart into caring about the needs of every individual. This is a major distinction between other programs I have been through, the fact that we were treated like people.”

“I have only good things to say about the jail treatment program. They were very helpful, and still are. This is an outstanding program.”

“They made me understand the ‘whys’ of how I became addicted. No treatment program I’ve been in has ever done that before.”

“They did a wonderful job showing they care and they challenge the way you think.”

“This is a great program. I have been through six treatment programs and this one is the one I have learned the most from. I feel it will benefit me for a long time.”

“I really liked going to groups, they were really good and informative. This was the first time in my life I really felt I had a chance to stay sober.”

“They did a great job with the in-jail program. It was a time to focus and I needed that.”

“After being in the jail treatment program, I feel I can do it on my own. I have willpower. I have been woken up by this.”

“It showed me that isn’t just about drinking or doing drugs, but also what is going on in my head.”

“They saved my life. The counselors are fantastic.”

APPENDIX: Presentation of Tracking Data

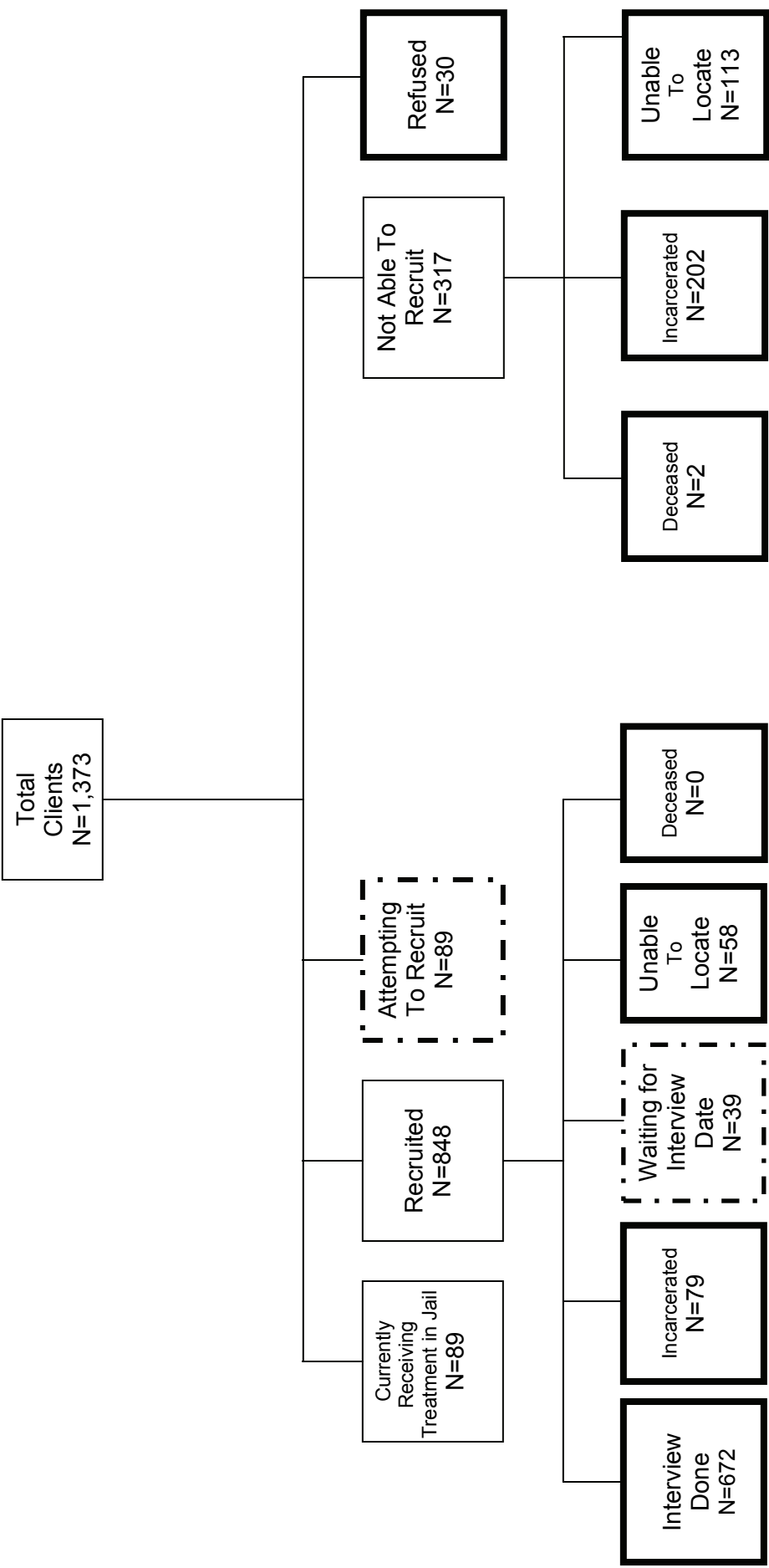
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Several tracking categories are used in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment tracking database. These categories increase the understanding of what happens to individuals as they go through the follow-up process.

Table A1. Client Classification Codes

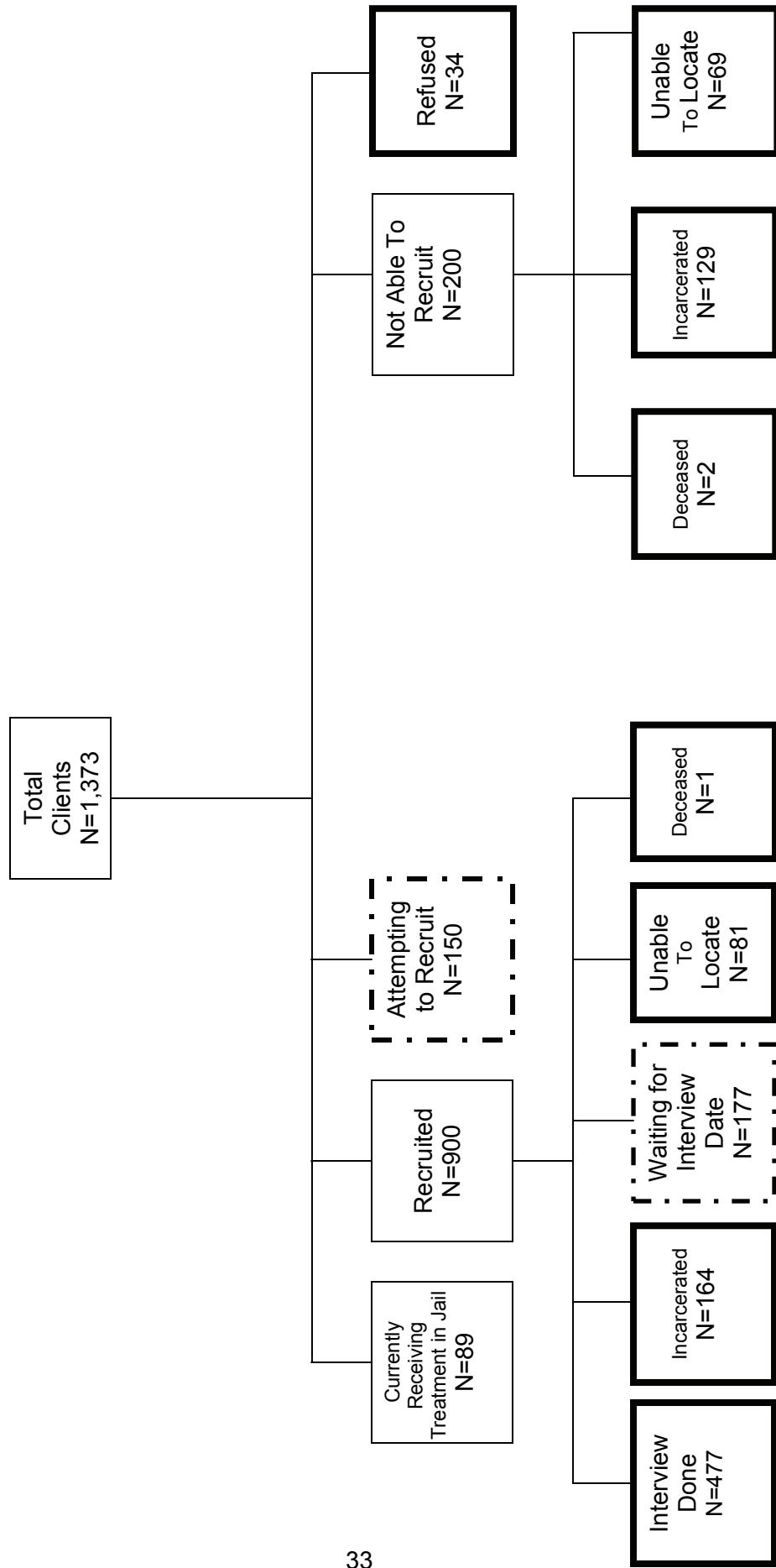
Total Clients	The total number of clients who have been admitted in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program.
Currently Receiving Treatment in Jail	This is the number of clients who are receiving substance abuse treatment services while incarcerated in jail.
Currently Open	This includes clients that staff is actively trying to locate and recruit. Included are clients who have been released from jail and phone contact is being attempted, clients who have been sent a letter, or have no working phone and have not yet responded to multiple letters.
Recruited	This includes clients, who at some point, agreed to participate in the follow-up interview aspect of the project. Included are clients who were recruited but incarcerated at the time of their interview, were recruited but could not be located at the time of their interview, were recruited but died before their interview date, were recruited and interviewed, and were recruited but are waiting for their interview date..
Not Able to Recruit	This includes clients that staff has never been able to successfully contact. Included are clients who died before staff could contact them, clients who had not been successfully contacted and were incarcerated at the time of their interview date, clients who staff were unable to locate despite months of effort.
Refused	Client refused participation in the follow-up interview aspect of the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program. Case is immediately closed.
Deceased	Client died before recruitment or, if the client is recruited, before the interview could take place. Case is closed.
Interview Done	Client has completed the follow-up interview.
Waiting for Interview Date	Client agrees to take part in the follow-up interview aspect of the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program. Client will receive update calls and/or letters until the interview date nears. Case will close when interview takes place.
Unable to Locate	Consortium staff was not able to make contact with the client either via the telephone or mail system at time interview was due to take place. Client may have initially been contacted and successfully recruited. Case is closed.
Incarcerated	Client is incarcerated at the time their interview was due to take place. The client may or may not have been successfully recruited. Case is closed.

**Diagram A1: Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program
November 1, 2002 – December 31, 2006
Clients for Follow-up Interview 1***



* Bolded boxes represent clients with a closed status. Dashed boxes represent clients with an open status (staff are attempting to locate, recruit, and/or interview the client.)

**Diagram A2: Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program
November 1, 2002 – December 31, 2006
Clients for Follow-up Interview 2***



* Bolded boxes represent clients with a closed status. Dashed boxes represent clients with an open status (staff are attempting to locate, recruit, and/or interview the client.)

Tracking Report for Clients November 1, 2002 – December 31, 2006

INTERVIEW 1

Table A2. Case Status – Interview 1

Status	Number of clients
Open cases	217
Closed cases	1,156
Total	1,373

Table A3. Closed by Category – Interview 1

Category name	Number of clients	Percentage of clients
Follow-up interview complete	672	58.1
Unable to locate	171	14.8
Refused participation	30	2.6
Incarcerated	281	24.3
Deceased	2	0.2
Total	1,156	100

INTERVIEW 2

Table A4. Case Status – Interview 2

Status	Number of clients
Open cases	416
Closed cases	957
Total	1,373

Table A5. Closed by Category – Interview 2

Category name	Number of clients	Percentage of clients
Follow-up interview complete	477	49.8
Unable to locate	150	15.7
Refused participation	34	3.6
Incarcerated	293	30.6
Deceased	3	0.3
Total	957	100

Status of Clients

Of the 1,373 clients admitted into the treatment program from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2006:

- 89 clients are still receiving treatment in jail.
- 1,284 clients have been released from jail.

Of the 1,284 clients released from jail:

- 123 clients are still receiving outpatient treatment while on probation.
- 1,161 clients have been discharged from treatment.

Of the 1,161 clients discharged from treatment:

- 408 (35.2%) clients were discharged successfully.
- 502 (43.2%) were discharged due to non-compliance in the treatment program.
- 251 (21.6%) clients were discharged for neutral reasons (beyond the control of the program)

Interview 1 (6-months post admission)

Of the 1,284 clients released from jail:

- 848 consented to participate.
 - 672 clients have completed Interview 1.
 - 79 clients were incarcerated following recruitment.
 - 58 clients were not able to be located.
 - 39 clients are receiving regular update calls as interview date approaches.
- 89 clients whom staff members are attempting to recruit.
- 202 clients were incarcerated.
- 113 clients were unable to be located.
- 30 clients declined to participate.
- 2 clients are deceased.

Interview 2 (12-months post admission)

Of the 1,284 clients released from jail:

- 900 consented to participate.
 - 477 clients have completed Interview 2.
 - 164 clients were incarcerated following recruitment.
 - 81 clients were not able to be located.
 - 1 client died following recruitment.
 - 177 clients are receiving regular update calls as interview dates approach.
- 150 clients whom staff members are attempting to recruit.
- 129 clients were incarcerated.
- 69 clients were unable to be located.
- 34 clients declined to participate.
- 2 clients are deceased.